

HACKER'S CREEK JOURNAL



Hacker's Creek Pioneer Descendants
A Historical & Genealogical Society
of Central West Virginia
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The HCPD office is closed on National, State, and Local Election Days and on the following holidays:

Memorial Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day,
Thanksgiving weekend, Dec. 24-Jan. 2

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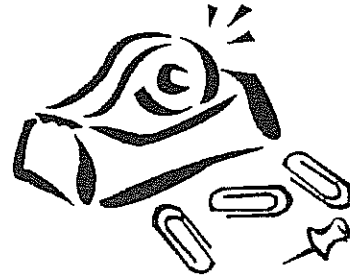
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There are currently two
vacancies.

From the **DESK** of the **DIRECTOR**



by Betty Ann Nicholson

Thank you so much for your comments about the new Journal format. Several of you had a problem with the size of the font used in the printing and the amount of space that was unused. With this issue we have addressed those concerns.

A number of you liked the new size. Comments like "I can take it with me" and "I can read it in bed" were heard. So, for now the Journal will remain the Readers Digest style layout as you see here. We tested it this font and the size of the Journal 10 board members, some of whom have eye problems and it seemed to fit the bill. We will be able to get the same amount of information in the Journal as in the larger sized issue, but it will be in a handier size for most.

For those who desire to keep their Journals in binders, there are binders that will hold this size.

And, yes, for those with really bad eyes, we will copy the Journal in house and assemble ourselves. Now is the time to decide to order the larger version. We will send you a second copy of this Journal at this time if necessary . . . or you can download the file in .pdf format from the members only website and print it in whatever size font you want.

This new Journal size was adopted as an economical measure. Our printing costs per issue have more than doubled in the past five years. With this new size, printing costs were cut in half and packaging and mailing costs are considerably less.

Yes, even with income from the White Challenge, cost savings measures were necessary. Just this past week, we learned that our gas bill budget would increase by about \$75/month. (W.Va. Utilities Commission approved a 21% gas increase for all customers of the gas company about 3 months ago. We are just getting the results.) Also, two of the organizations to which we were serving meals with proceeds going to our general budget, are not longer eating with us; one organization is not longer meeting, the other didn't think we had enough parking to meet their needs. (Continued on page 6.)

HACKER'S CREEK PIONEER DESCENDANTS

Annual Meeting
Saturday, August 14, 2004

The annual meeting of the Hacker's Creek Pioneer Descendants was called to order by President Mary Creamer.

Treasurer's Report – Betty Ann Nicholson gave out Cash flow reports. Nancy Jackson moved we accept as read, and Joyce Chambers seconded the motion.

New stage curtains were made by Bertha Allman and they are now installed. We have purchased some new tables which were needed! We continue to have dinners that benefit HCPD.

Audit Report – Distributed and approved. Bertha Allman and Betty Ann Nicholson did the annual audit November 2003 and found all to be in order.

Charles and May White Challenge has reached \$22,505 which includes May's donation.

Librarian's Report – Irma Curtis. We have acquired many books and Irma continues to made progress with them. We thank her for what she does.

Corresponding Secretary's Report- May White. No report at this time.

Director's Report – Betty Ann—has been on the job for seven months. She is looking forward to new things. One goal is new acquisitions for the library.

No Old Business.

New Business – Projects being worked on are indexes for the Floyd Funeral Home records and the compilation of community histories from 1920-1930.

Proposed By-law changes. Barbara Palmer moved to accept and Rosie Sheets seconded Article V, section 1, Paragraph c. Joy made a motion to amend Article V Section 5 to read as follows: "Members absent from three consecutive regularly scheduled meeting of the Board of Directors shall be removed from the Board at the discretion of the other Board Members. Eva Newlon moved and Ellie Maroon seconded that we accept this change. Article V, Section 7 – Moved by Cary Williams and seconded by Patricia Viellenave that we accept this amendment.

Betty Ann Nicholson presented the proposed budget for 2004-2005. RaydineTeicheira suggested that a small amount could be donated toward a Cemetery Fund, as this is being supported almost entirely by one donor. A suggestion was made to include this as a check-off on membership applications. A question arose as to the line item for Contract employees. It was explained this includes payment for janitorial services, contract with the Senior Employment Program and tax preparation. Ellie Maroon moved and Joyce Chambers seconded a motion to accept the budget as prepared.

Election of Officers and Board Members – Slate of Officers for the new year as presented by the nominating committee: President-Mary Creamer; Vice-President-Barbara Palmer; Secretary-Eva Newlon; Treasurer-Cary Williams. Nominated from the floor for treasurer were Joy Stalnaker and Robin Light. Ballots were then cast for the treasurers position. Cary Williams will continue as treasurer. Motion to accept the slate of officers made by Marlene Tenney and seconded by Patricia Viellenave. Motion carried.

Donna Williams, Joy Stalnaker and Bertha Allman were elected to fill the three board positions.

Respectfully submitted,
Barbara Swisher McCarty
Secretary

HCPD Budget 2004-2005 Approved Annual Meeting August 2004

INCOME:	
Donations-Cemetery	700
Donations-General	6500
Donations-Copies	1500
Program Revenues (Seminars,etc)	2000
Dues and Online Fees	18600
Interest	2400
Special Event Income(including DAR, Lions Dinners, Spaghetti Dinner	7000
Sassparilla -Jubilee	5000
Yard Sales, e-bay etc.	1500
Raffles, and similar events	1200
Sale of all Publications	28000
Shipping/Handling Fees	1000
TOTAL INCOME	75400

EXPENSES:	581
Internet access/website:	700
Cemetery Maintenance	17500
Salaries and PR taxes-Office Help	3000
Contract employees	
Building:	2628
Insurance	2184
Heat	1800
Electric	202
Water	2200
Phone	208
Trash	300
Pest Control	3920
Journals	2600
Postage	1338
Service Fees - Credit Card/Checking	500
Interest	2900
Copier Maintenance	827
Office Supplies	200
Other Supplies	40
Licenses	136
Property Tax	200
Advertising	900
Program Expenses	2989
Special Event Expenses	17500
Cost of all goods sold	7003
Debt Retirement/Building Loan	3044
To Savings or Debt retirement	
TOTAL EXPENSES	75400

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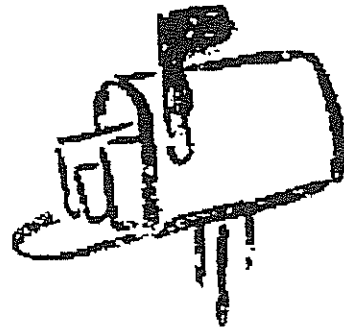
From the Desk of the Director (cont.)

Recently we were gifted by one of our members with two brand new computers – one for the office and one for the library. And, another member, Mike Cowan, has created a new membership database in Access for us. It certainly makes our membership records easier to track. Mike is now working on a database to track our inventory. A special thanks to both of these people!

We have two new library volunteers: Ann Wilfong and Andrey Brenaman.
Welcome, ladies!

BettyAnn

From the MAILBOX



It is such a JOY for me to get the Journals, the e-mail messages, because that is my link with West Virginia. I have been in Southern California for over forty years, and once you have lived in West Virginia, it is in your blood. There is no place on earth that has people that care like the people in West Virginia.

My Dad was a mail carrier for over twenty-five years, and he did so much more than just carry the mail. He would take a grocery list from different older folks that could not get to the grocery store, and he would drop that list off at the Williams Grocery in Normantown and Hokey would fill the orders while Dad sorted his mail at the Post Office across the road. Then Dad would pick up the groceries, and load them into his truck along with the mail and then make his way up Steer Creek. Many days as a little girl, I would ride along with him and "help." I think this is where I developed my great love for older folks. Dad knew everyone up and down Steer Creek and would often stop and give them a helping hand to repair something, or take it home with him to his blacksmith shop, fix it and bring it back the next day along with their mail. As a young girl I grew up as a very poor child, as far as things that money would provide. But my wealth came from knowing that I was loved and valued, and I was taught that others around me were to be valued, and loved as well. You strike me as a person that grew up much the same way. My folks were not from the higher educated population, but as I wrote in a tribute that I did for my Dad, He was not a man of polished education; however, he was one of the wisest men that I have ever had the privilege to know. Dad gained knowledge by his experiences in his everyday life, and then he used that Wisdom in his parenting skills, his communication skills and in his relationships that he shared with other, and this was the foundation of my early childhood days. Joy I taught school here in California for thirty-three years, before retiring in 2000. I now devote a good amount of time to my research of our families, being a wife, mother, and a grandma. I would like to go on record as saying that I think you folks back home have done a wonderful job with HCPD.--Florence REEVES
FREEVES1@aol.com

When I have time to play with it, I will forward a copy of my father's "writings" which entail his childhood in Holly WV and the folks he remembers from then. I think the journals are an awesome thing, and wish everyone would sit down and write their memories out for future generations to read and ponder over. I know I wish I had paid more attention when my grandparents would tell me

how things were when they were kids or just starting out their married lives. ; We always think we will remember but the reality is that our own lives get full and our actual memories of our own lives pretty much rout out stories we have heard from our parents and grandparents and next thing you know, those memories are gone as if they never existed in the first place...as if none of those things ever happened.

A lot of it is trivial and mundane, but it's the commonplace things that comprise the world overall. My dad was cousin to the MAYSE Brothers, who were an entertainment act back in the 30's, 40's and 50's. I never heard of them til we started working on this family tree project. Imagine my surprise to discover that Budge & Fudge were original cast members of the WWVA Jamboree! They both died years ago, but Budge's widow, Artie MAYSE, just passed away in February. Another thing I found out from doing the family tree is that Artie was like a second mother to my dad and his siblings. Yet in all my years, until I started the tree project, I don't ever recall dad or the aunts/uncles ever once mentioning Artie and what she meant to them all those years ago.

These are things they never thought were important enough to talk about - yet after 60 odd years, their memories of these people is strong and their fondness for Artie remains a part of their lives. One of the projects Dad and I have embarked on these days is going thru the 1930 census for Braxton County and writing down the stories he remembers about the folks listed on it. THAT is a large project, but we will hopefully manage to complete it one day. And when we do, we will post it for anyone interested to check out—folks might get a kick out of the stories about their folks or grandparents or whatever.

Family History or Genealogy

I think your views on the difference between family history and collecting names is right on the money! While I have certainly collected names since I embarked upon this course several years ago, my greatest pleasure is in stories I have coaxed from various members of my extended family. Being of "dual heritage" in that mom is a New Yorker and dad is a West Virginian, the differences in their histories is astounding. Mom, being born and raised in the industrialized north, grew up with running water, gas heat, indoor plumbing, etc. Dad, being from the heart of Braxton County, grew up with running water being the river out front, heat coming from the woodstove from wood they had to chop and tote inside, and indoor plumbing meaning you had an outhouse to shelter you from the great outdoors as you did your business! For mom, food came from the grocery store or sometimes from friends with farms. For dad, food was something they hunted, skinned and cooked, or something they grew on their own land, with their blood, sweat and tears being used to till the land to

plant on. When I listen to Dad's stories about the shenanigans they got up to as kids, I laugh til I cry, and I also am in awe of the freedom the youths of the post-depression years in West Virginia experienced. Parents ruled supreme, kids knew better than to be disrespectful to any adult, and the law of the land superseded all else. Kids didn't have to worry about their peers opening fire and killing them in the hallways at school. Adults didn't have to worry about their kids being out of sight. Life was meant to be lived and that is what they did. Good times were had by one and all, not through the expenditure of money no one had, but through the enjoyment of the things they did have: food, shelter, clothes, the whole area to be explored and experienced, the music making of an evening, where folks would come and sit and just enjoy themselves for an hour or two before it was time to head for bed to rest for the next day's labors in the fields.

So while I do collect the names and dates and places, I push and poke and question for the stories, as they are our link with our past. Grandma Gertie is just a name on paper, but to know that she worked the fields like a man, birthed her only child at home, grew her own food, took care of the livestock, and to know some of the myriad details that made up her life, short though it was, makes that name on paper become so much more. It makes that name be a flesh and blood woman, who lived the best she could with the life she was dealt. I have not found a lot of family information in any of the journals I have received, but I have had the pleasure of reading about the way things used to be in many of the articles & stories contained within those journals. And knowing how hard it is to coax the stories out of my living relatives who experienced these things firsthand, I am amazed at the quantity of articles & stories you manage to find for each journal.-

-Nancy MALCOMB

I just received your letter yesterday. It was a coincidence because just this week I was thinking that I would like to visit your library but I wasn't exactly sure where you are now located. I visited you I think in the early 90s—you were in an old school or church. It was the day you were having the toilet replaced.

After hitting dead ends in my research I stopped about 8 years ago but recently we subscribed to Ancestry.com and I've been rebitten by the bug.

So, I'll be glad to donate to your genealogy and history group. All of my husband's ancestors are from the area.

Let me tell you about my last **RATLIFF** dead end so that if anyone happens to have the answer you could let me know. My husband's line is:

Hugh RATLIFF	b. 1943
Charles Woodrow RATLIFF	b. 1913
John Russell RATLIFF	b. 1870
Jonathan RATLIFF	b. 1839
Levi RATLIFF	m. 1833
William RATLIFF	m. to a

Catherine

I have been unable to find out who is the father of William. Probably it was one of the pioneer **RATLIFFs**—maybe John or William.

Thanks for any help in my quest and good luck on your quest for \$30,000.
Leslie **RATLIFF**

Prisoner of Nazis

The war department today announced names of West Virginia soldiers held prisoners by Germany. West Virginia Sgt. James H. **ALTIZER**, mother Mrs. Riner G. **ALTIZER**, 905 Edgewood Dr., Charleston. Staff Sgt. Eugene T. **COLE**, mother, Mrs. Mary A. **COLE**, Parkersburg; Staff Sgt. Earl W. **HUNT**, mother Mrs. George **HUNT**, Belle; Tech. Sgt. Henry J. **KLINKOSKI**, mother Mrs. Olga T. **KLINKOSKI**, Wheeling; Sgt. Buster **MCMASTER**, mother Mrs. Lena **MCMASTER**, Whitesville; Pvt. Michael R. **SHEETZ**, mother Mrs. Myrtle **SHEETZ**, Follansbee; Pfc. Henry H. **SMITH**, Jr. mother, Mrs. Arie E. **WILLIAMS**, Springfield; 2nd Lt. Charles T. **STEALEY**, Jr. father C. T. **STEALEY**, Sr. Clarksburg. (The Charleston Daily Mail, 19 May 1944)

--Linda B. **MEYERS**

Back to Basics

Techniques for Beginning and Organizing Your Family History

Betty L. WARREN

(Originally published in The HOOSIER Genealogist Volume 43/03. Reprinted with permission)

If you are just beginning your family history research, you have a major advantage because you can organize your materials from the very first instead of having to deal with pieces of paper and stacks of stuff. For the more experienced researcher, the following suggestions and techniques may help as well.

By definition, genealogy is the study of a family's bloodline pedigree with the accompanying dates and places for each pair of parental names. Family history is all the rest of the information about the siblings, heritage traditions, and adopted lineage. Most people start with themselves for the beginning. If you are doing this for posterity, my suggestion would be to start with your children and research your line as well as your spouse's line. There are five basic questions that guide family history research:

1. What do you know about your family? Some of us know more details of our family history than others. What you do know should be verified.
2. What are you seeking to learn? This must be specific.
3. What record is extant? Try to determine if a record exists that will tell you what you want to learn. Remember that very few records were officially established for use specifically by genealogists
4. Where is that record? Consider jurisdiction levels of document creation to determine a possible location; then, go find it!
5. Now what? If that document answered the question, it probably opened up a few more as well. So, you start the research cycle again using what you now know about the family. If it did not answer the question, try another record source.

Before searching for information at the library, the courthouse, or on the computer, you must determine what you already know. This eliminates wasting time looking for something you may already have! An inventory of home and family sources should be compiled. Go through and read, and then sort all of the photographs, letters, mementos, newspaper clippings, funeral cards, Bibles, and anything else the family has accumulated. Next, visit other family members who might have information to contribute. Interview older family members about their memories of weddings, reunions, funerals, and other family gatherings. This is often easier said than done, as some family members do not want to discuss certain aspects of the family history.

Next, check the possibility of any publication that has already been distributed about your family. A major compiled source is the set of *Genealogies in the Library of Congress* edited by Marion J. **KAMINOW** (1972-1987). Another valuable source is the several-volume *Genealogical and Local History Books in Print* (1956-1992) by Netti **SCHREINER-YANTIS**. Keep in mind that some family histories were edited and published, while other manuscripts were just taken to a printer and copied. You will find a wide variety of books on the shelf, many well documented and some with errors. There is also an abundance of compiled data "published" on computer disc and the Internet—again, some well documented but many with errors.

Another guide that might set you on the right course is the International Genealogical Index (IGI), which is available online at www.familysearch.org or on CD. Some older versions may still be available on microfiche. As the name implies, this is a worldwide index of deceased persons abstracted primarily from vital records. Most entries refer researchers to microfilm of original records in regard to an event such as a birth, marriage, or death. Some entries are from submitted material and this information should be used only as a guide to verify your existing data. It might be just what you need to lead you in the right geographic area. Of course, the IGI is not all inclusive. In addition, check every possible spelling of the names you are researching.

A valuable resource for research is the census. A federal census has been taken every ten years since 1790. Although the population schedules are the most used by genealogists, the other portions of the census are also quite useful: the mortality schedules, the agricultural and manufacturing

schedules, statistical compilations, slave enumerations, state and territorial census records, and the military census. The records are primarily on microfilm, and some are now on the Internet. Most years of the population schedules are indexed, some using the phonetic Soundex Code. Statistical data of a census is often available within a year following the completion of the record taking. Because of privacy laws, the actual population schedules are only made public after seventy-two years; so the 1930 census is the most recent release for genealogical research.

Vital records provide the foundation for genealogical research. The verification of the birth, marriage, and death rates on a family tree is required for a documented research. The date that births and deaths began to be recorded varies from state to state. The recording of marriages often began with the formation of a county, but marriage records contain little application information until just before 1900. Access to vital records is becoming increasingly difficult across the nation. Several states are passing legislation in the name of security to inhibit searching. Some vital records are more available at a county level public health office rather than at the state level. Many early records have been abstracted and are available in libraries or online. If you have a question or concern about obtaining access to Indiana's public records, you may want to contact the Public Access Counselor's office of the state of Indiana at 1-800-228-6013 or at pac@icpr.state.in.us or through the www.IN.gov web site. Other states may have similar agencies.

Viable options for vital records from the era prior to their official recording are cemetery and church records. These are considered private records, but many have been abstracted and indexed. Most dedicated genealogists will want to make the trip to the burial location just to stand by the grave as relatives did years before—and to photograph the tombstone, of course! Church histories, often including membership and confirmation lists, baptismal dates, burial dates, sexton's records, minister's names, and/or excommunications are often part of a local library collection.

Court records for both civil and criminal actions provide a great deal of insight into the community activities of ancestors. A paper trail is always nice to find, even if it involves a murder trial. If an ancestor's name appears on a jury list or elsewhere in a court record, this proves the person was in a certain place at a certain time.

Remember that courts exist on different levels of jurisdiction: city, county, district, state, and federal. The Order Books usually give the instructions the judge ordered, which will guide you in your search. Records in chancery, orphan, and equity courts usually name the heirs. Divorce proceedings guardianship receipts, affidavits, depositions, commissioner reports, and apprentice papers are also possibilities for enhancing research findings. Land deeds, tract books, mortgages, and property transfer records are in the courthouse as are wills and probate records. Oftentimes, voter registrations, citizenship papers, tax records, and newspapers are stored somewhere in the building, too.

Plan on using some time to go through the Miscellaneous Records Books. Most of the information in these books should have been entered in more appropriately labeled books, such as those for probates, indentures, guardianships, and so forth. You might also come across such items as partition books, quiet titles, farm registries, oaths of allegiance, longevity lists, petitions for name change, insane records, and coroner reports. Each courthouse is arranged differently and you can only hope it never caught fire! Approach with patience and caution—many courthouse employees are much more concerned about today's records than those from the past. Be prepared to be scanned upon entering the building; also no smoking, food, beverages, or weapons are allowed.

Military record files can provide a wealth of information regarding an ancestor. Most records of military service from the Revolutionary War up through the Spanish-American War are stored at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) in Saint Louis, Missouri. Information on accessing these records can be found at the NARA's web site www.nara.gov. Keep in mind that these are federal level records. State or local militia records are usually stored within a state's archives or within its adjutant general's office.

Passenger lists abound for certain time periods. Some are indexed, but the spellings of the names are not always as you expect them to be. There are several series of indexed volumes to assist with particular ethnic groups, for example: *Germans to America* in sixty-seven volumes (1988-2002) and *Italians to America* in sixteen volumes (1992-2002), both by Ira A. GLAZINER and P. William FILBY. Be aware that not all passengers were listed, and cargo was often considered more important than names. Not everyone through Ellis Island because it was only open from 1892 until 1954. The other major ports of entry were New York, Boston, Philadelphia,

Baltimore, and New Orleans; but do not overlook the smaller ports. Passenger lists were not required by federal law until 1819. Many of those lists have been microfilmed and are available through the NARA and library research facilities such as the Indiana State Library, the Allen County Public Library, and Family History Centers maintained by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints.

Naturalization is a multistep process. Declarations of Intention, Petitions for Naturalization, and Final Papers were often recorded as the immigrants moved across the country. Residency requirements varied at different time periods, and early state laws were not uniform. Therefore, immigration records are not always in the same court or even the same state. There are other sources that can provide data as well: school records, occupational files, biographies, scrapbooks, telephone books, newspapers, letters, Bible records, diaries, journals, city directories, photographs, personal address books, autograph books, club and society records, and genealogical society periodicals.

Maps can provide geographic details and clues to a family's migration routes. Early pioneer settlements were usually on the rivers and canal systems, then later along the railroad lines. Remember that street names and house numbers can change, and the possibility even exists that a house could be picked up and moved.

Once you begin accumulating data, try to arrange it in a useable and organized way. Unfortunately, there is no perfect system, or we would all be using it. There are, however, three characteristics to maintaining a good system. The first is to keep it simple so that others can understand the information and so that it can be shared with relatives. The second characteristic is to keep the system expandable. Do not use numbering or filing procedures that would exclude the possibility of adding family members or other information. The third characteristic is to keep the information retrievable. If you cannot find something that you know you have when you want it, it is as good as not having it at all. Being able to retrieve an item also reduces the possibility of unnecessary duplication of data.

There are computer programs that will organize your information once you enter all of the data. However, you will still have piles of paper and stacks of stuff to organize because computer storage is no archival quality storage. A hard drive can crash, disc data can disappear in proximity to

magnets, and an electrical power surge can erase everything in a flash of lightning. Acid-free paper, file folders, and boxes are available for storage of your family history data. Original documents in fragile condition may require special care. Paperwork can be filed alphabetically, by assigned number, or by family surname group. Using colors to code within your chosen system will help, too.

Taking notes as the research progresses will be of valuable assistance in organizing your materials. Be aware of person, place, and time as you record data. The format of your notes will need to be consistent for later reading. What made sense the day the notes were written may not be recognizable several days or years later. When writing down a name, select a format that fits the type of record you are creating. You may wish to use one type for charts, another for narrative details, and possibly another on forms. You could list the surname first and separate it with a comma, such as: Warren, Betty L., but that style is very awkward in a narrative format. One of the best formats is to capitalize the surname to avoid any possibility of confusion: Betty L. **WARREN**. Maiden names can be indicated with parentheses: Betty L. (**WILLIAMS**) **WARREN**. Italics are nice in a typescript, but difficult in notes or on a handwritten chart.

When documenting a date, keep in mind that genealogists deal with a time frame that crosses centuries, so be sure to use all four numerals for the year. Using only the numerals for the day and month could cause confusion. Many systems now utilize the international or military style, which puts the day first and then the month, so that "06/09/1776" would correctly read as the sixth of September in the year 1776, rather than the ninth of June in that same year. Always remember to use two digits for the day and month to avoid mistakes. Some people prefer to use abbreviations for the months, which further reduces the possibility of error, but be careful with "Jan." and "Jun."!

When writing down a location, start with the smallest geographic unit, such as the town or village name, then list the township or district. Next comes the county, the state, and finally the country. This is usually fairly simple to do when an atlas is available. Remember to label the townships "Twp." and the counties "Co." It is not so easy when using foreign names, as you will not always know if a name is for a village or a state. Sometimes it may be necessary to start with the name of the country and work back to a farm or estate name. Do the homework: study gazetteers and atlases to learn the area.

Plan your research. Create a notebook with specific ideas of what family documents need to be researched. Include a chart that indicates your immigrant ancestors' dates of arrival. Use the library card catalogs online ahead of time to select what items you will need.

Log your research. Keep a record of what materials you have researched and where you were so that time will not be wasted looking at the same thing twice and so that something that might be of interest later can easily be retrieved.

Keep a correspondence calendar to track inquiries and requests. Do not rely on just your computer e-mail. When writing an actual letter, remember to include a self-addressed, stamped envelope (SASE) to facilitate a prompt reply. That SASE can be a #9 envelope to avoid having to fold up a #10 envelope.

The two basic forms to use in your research are the pedigree or ancestor chart and the family group sheet. The ancestor chart is the direct lineage going back from you or your child through biological sets of parents. These charts can have as many as five or more generations on a page and contain just the bare essentials. Remember that no matter how many marriages a person has had, he descendant child can only have two biological parents. The family group sheet is where the siblings and all the details are recorded for every marriage on the ancestor chart. Extra pages can be used to accommodate narrative information in addition to the essential facts. Many commercial forms are available, or you can create your own.

Before selecting a genealogical numbering system, determine if you are going to number all ancestors or only the descendants of one pair of ancestors. It usually makes sense to number all the ancestors beginning with yourself or your child as number one if you are planning to do collateral lines and go back as far as possible. However, if you are planning to publish a book just on one particular line of a family, you may want to start with the earliest known ancestor and number forward from him or her. Either way, there are several numbering systems and none are perfect. Several published works and computer programs are available that may help you determine which numbering system will fit your needs best and be the most understandable.

As your research proceeds, it may be beneficial to join a genealogical and/or a historical organization. Membership benefits often include query insertions in newsletters, discounts at bookstores and conferences, as well as more reading material than you can possibly imagine!

Remember that you ancestors have had centuries to leave a trail. You cannot trace that trail with one visit to a research facility, nor can you find it in an evening at the computer. Much like your ancestors when they left their homeland, you are embarking on a *lifelong* journey.

Tips and Precautions

- Always work from the known to the unknown. Do not make generational leaps without documenting the linkage. Just because Richard **WARREN** came over on the Mayflower, you are not necessarily related because you have that name in your lineage.
- Family traditions are leads. They are often embellished, but usually have a grain of truth within them. Try not to burst too many bubbles with your documented research!
- Your pedigree chart is your guide. Some research organizations will permit very little paperwork to accompany you into their facilities. Always travel with a copy of your chart to work to fill in the blanks.
- DO not overlook the obvious. It is quite impossible for five-year old women to give birth, as well as those who are dead and buried. Be careful of the parents who name their children after themselves and their aunts and uncles. Two different people can have the same name; cousins with the same name can be born in the same year.
- Check and recheck. Do not copy down and pass on other people's mistakes. Cite your sources; know where our information is coming from to determine its credibility.
- Create timelines for you ancestors. Placing them in historical context will give clues to missing data and will help you understand their lives.
- Do not be ashamed of what you find. If you start digging under the family tree to find your roots, you are going to turn over some dirt!

The Case for Documenting Yourself

by Jeff SCISM

Submitted by Betty BUTCHER TOPPE

"The search for personal history and its relationship to our personal lives makes history come alive. The lesson of genealogy isn't simply a knowledge of what happened in the past, but also what we know about our present. In the future, the history documented and saved for future reference will be the known events of our contemporary past. Our views from the end of the 20th century will be a classical perspective at the end of the 21st century. To put this concept in perspective, think about your family research and the documentation you find about your 19th century ancestors. How does that information impact the data you are saving about the lives of the members of your current family? To research the past and store that information for easy future retrieval will be the legacy of today's genealogist/historian. But a greater legacy will be the way we store information about ourselves. Making the research of our family's past a priority now but failing to document our own involvement in current history is to shortchange the future. How many of us have an ancestor's actual autobiography written in his or her own hand? How many of us can say we "know" these ancestors? Right now you are a family historian studying the lives of all who came before you. Are you documenting your own life in a "hard" form for the genealogists of the future, so that in the year 2100 your great-great-grandchildren will be able to say they "know" you? Documenting your life the way you would want your ancestors to be documented is the first step to being the person your descendants will know from the past, and a journal of your thoughts on current events will be a marker and a reference valuable to many, not just your descendants. What I would like to add after retrospect is that fewer people are writing ON paper. And as we all know, the electronic documents we work with everyday can vanish in an instant, and be forever lost. BACK UP your data, all of it, onto a CD (or multiple copies) and store it away from your computer, your home and in a safe place when it will still be known to be if something tragic happens and by all means, mention it in your will. Remember your working notes tell an important story, your FINISHED sections should be clearly findable and PRINTED OUT! So make sure that the work survives to be passed on to the next generation, who hopefully will continue it."

The article on the previous page was in Rootsweb Review 1999. Bette took the liberty of shortening the article. She said, "I know that we all intend to write our own story and save it for the next couple generations but we need to be serious about it. Maybe you can start being serious during this summer.

—Bette **BUTCHER TOPPE**

The new email address is now: toppline@comcast.net

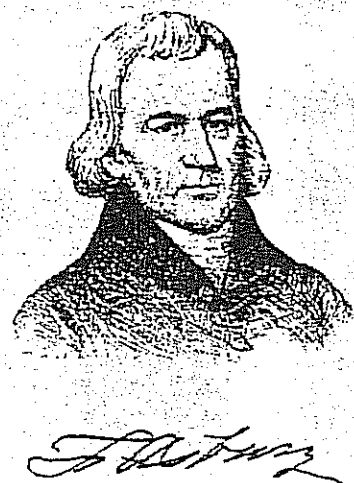
Hope you will visit my homepage:
<http://home.comcast.net/~toppline/homepage.htm>

You can find my ahnentafel chart at:
<http://home.comcast.net/~toppline/antail.htm>



Buckhannon Run Methodist Church during the 2004 Gathering. Members attending (L-r): Brooks **MELTON**, Howard **REEDER**, Hazel **REEDER**, Joy **STALNAKER**, Daril **STALNAKER**, Irma **CURTIS**, Twyla **HINZMAN**, Ralph **HINZMAN**, Joyce **CHAMBERS**, Wanda **TOLLEY**, and Melvin **TOLLEY**

BISHOP FRANCIS ASBURY



Editor's note: In the late 1700s and early 1800s, thousands of children were named "Francis Asbury" in honor of Bishop **ASBURY**, an early Methodist Episcopal missionary. We thought this biography and the accompanying excerpt from his journals would shed light on this famous American whose namesakes might be among those found on your family groups sheet or ancestor charts.

Francis **ASBURY** was born in Handsworth, Staffordshire, England, 20 August 1745; died in Spottsylvania, Virginia, 31 March 1816. His parents, devout Methodists, must have been among the earlier disciples of Wesley. Handsworth was hardly a day's ride from Oxford, where the Wesleys organized their "Holy Band," and the lad must have imbibed Wesleyanism from the time when he first saw the light. He was converted at the age of thirteen, through the influence of the "itinerants," who were already beginning their labors. He received the rudiments of an education at the village school of Barre, and was indentured to a maker of "buckle chapes," or tongues, at the age of fourteen. At this time the **WESLEYS**, John and Charles, had well in hand the movement out of which grew the great religious denomination that bears their name. Methodist chapels were being founded all over the United Kingdom, and the inspired idea of "itinerant preachers," or "circuit riders," was making its power felt. Under such conditions the latent talents of young Asbury speedily developed. At sixteen he was a local preacher, and at twenty-two he was regularly enrolled among the itinerants by Wesley himself. This was in 1767, almost before the spirit of political discontent was making itself felt in the American colonies, where Wesleyanism had already been planted in a congenial soil. In 1771 **ASBURY**, who by that time had begun to show his qualities as an executive as well as a preacher, was designated by Wesley as a missionary to America, and, with the Rev. Richard **WRIGHT** as his companion, he landed at Philadelphia 27 October 1771. The first Methodist meeting-house in America was only three years old, and altogether there were only about 300 communicants in the country, these being mainly in New York and Philadelphia. During the following year Asbury was appointed "general assistant in America," with power of supervision over all the preachers and societies, but was superseded in 1773 by an older minister, Mr. Thomas **RANKIN**. By this time the spirit of revolution was abroad, and Mr. **RANKIN**, unequal to the crisis, returned to England as soon as the storm broke. Asbury, however, with the true spirit of an apostle, remained at his post. With prophetic

vision he recognized the opportunity of his chosen Church, and determined to stand by it during a period that threatened its foundations. His political sympathies were fully with the patriot cause, but he, in common with many other Methodists, fell under suspicion of toryism, because of their refusal to take the prescribed oath of allegiance, they being conscientiously opposed to all oaths. Several writs were served upon Methodist preachers; but Mr. **ASBURY**'s prudence and address were such that he avoided trouble until 1776, when he was arrested and fined five pounds. In March 1778, he considered himself in such danger that he took refuge in the house of Judge Thomas **WHITE**, of Delaware, and there remained practically a prisoner for two years before resuming his labors. To use his own words, it was "a season of the most active, the most useful, and the most suffering part of my life." At last the authorities became convinced that the "non-jurors," as they called themselves, were acting from religious, not political, motives, and the itinerants were permitted to resume their circuits.

On the restoration of peace it became evident to the American Methodists that the organization of an independent Church was necessary. Until this time Wesley, an ordained priest of the English Church, had loyally maintained his ecclesiastical relations and recognized only the bishops of the "establishment" as authorized to administer the sacrament. He became convinced, however, that his American disciples would not long submit to such leading strings, and proceeded wisely to study the question of presbyter and bishop, reaching the conclusion that in the primitive Church the two offices were identical. He therefore assumed the office of bishop, formally consecrated the Rev. Thomas **COKE**, LL.D., of Oxford, and sent him to America to perpetuate the apostolic succession in its Wesleyan aspect on this side of the water. At a conference held in 1784, Dr. **COKE** appeared in his robes of office and, pursuant to Wesley's instructions, consecrated Francis **ASBURY** joint bishop with himself over the American Church, which forthwith adopted as its official designation "The Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States of America." From this time until he was no longer able to travel, Bishop **ASBURY**'s labors were incessant, and he deserves to rank with the great evangelists of all time. The civil history of the United States might have been very different had **ASBURY** failed to be on the ground to assume the office. Like a good general, he even kept his skirmishers—that is, his "circuit riders"—abreast with the leading pioneers, and he himself, frequently under escort of a score or two of frontiersmen to guard against Indians, rode to and fro, often in the advance and always near enough to see what was going on. The first ordination in the Mississippi valley was performed by him. Rude, unlettered men most of these itinerants were, and the bishop himself had but a slender equipment of scholastic knowledge. Nevertheless, they largely shaped the destiny of the west. There is nothing authentic in frontier literature more romantic than "Asbury's Journals" (3 vols., New York, 1852), with their unconscious record of

a zeal and self-sacrifice that rivals anything in history. In spite of his defective early education, he managed to acquire a knowledge of Greek and Hebrew, and, contrary to the usual impression, laid during the first year of his episcopate the foundation of the first Methodist College, that at Abingdon, Maryland Annually he rode on horseback or by primitive conveyances about 6,000 miles, and this, for the most part, over the rough roads and through the nearly trackless forests that covered the continent beyond the narrow belt of sea-coast settlements. In character and temperament he was bold, aggressive, enthusiastic, gentle in manners, but of unflinching firmness. His native wisdom and intuitive perceptions made good the lack of artificial training, and lent him an insight that was well-nigh infallible. Wesley could never have (tone what Asbury did. Indeed, he tried to do it, and failed, not comprehending the spirit of freedom that was abroad in the American air. Asbury was instantly in sympathy with that spirit, and two million American Methodists attest the ability with which he fulfilled his mission. The noblest monument to his memory is the great Church, which grew under his personal leadership from a scattered band of 316 members and four preachers to a powerful denomination 214,000 strong, controlled by bishops, 2,000 local preachers, and 700 itinerants.

- from

www.famousamericans.com

Getting to Clarksburg in 1788

The following excerpts from Bishop Francis ASBURY'S journal was found on the Clarksburg First United Methodist Church website: www.cfumc.org. Bishop ASBURY states in his journal he had a quarterly meeting in Rehoboth church July 5 and 6, 1788 and on Monday the 7th set out to Clarksburg, to hold a quarterly meeting, accompanied by William Phoebus, heretofore named as pastor of Redstone Circuit, and Valentine COOK, later to be pastor and Presiding Elder of Clarksburg Circuit.

Bishop ASBURY wrote in his journal:

Monday, 7

Our troubles began; it being the day we set out for Clarksburg. Thirty miles brought us to W___'s on the Great Levels

Tuesday, 8

Reached M'Neal's on the Little Levels, where almost the whole settlement came together for preaching. Our brother Phoebus had to answer questions propounded to him until evening.

Wednesday, 9

We rode to Clover Lick to a very remote and exposed house, where we found lodging.

Thursday, 10

We had to cross the Allegheny mountains again at a bad passage. Our course lay over mountains and through valleys, and the mud and mire was such as might scarcely be expected in December. We came to an old, forsaken habitation in Tyger's (Tygart) Valley. Here our horses grazed about, while we boiled our meat. Midnight brought us up at Jones's after riding forty, or perhaps fifty miles. The old man, our host, was kind enough to wake us up at four o'clock in the morning.

Friday, 11

We journeyed on through desolate lonely wiles, where no food might be found, except what grew in the woods or was carried with us. We met with two women who were going to see their friends, and attended the quarterly meeting in Clarksburg. Near midnight we stopped at A___'s, who hissed his dogs on us; but the women were determined to get to the quarterly meeting so we went in. Our supper was tea. Brother Phoebus and Cook took to the woods; old ___ gave up his bed to the women. I lay along the floor on a few deer-skins with the fleas. That night our poor horses got no corn; the next morning they had to swim across the Monongahela. After a twenty mile ride we came to Clarksburg; and a man and beast were so outdone that it took us ten hours to accomplish it. I lodged with Col. JACKSON. Our meeting was held in a long, close room belonging to Baptists. Our use of the house it seems gave offense. There attended about 700 people to whom I preached with freedom; and I believe the Lords' power reached to the hearts of some. After administering the Sacrament, I was well satisfied to take my leave. (This building was said to stand in the present site of the Gore Hotel. Some authorities say it was a log barn belonging to Daniel DAVISSON)

Whether it was the Baptists or the Methodists who gave the "offense" Bishop **ASBURY** referred to we do not know. However, it is the tradition that Bishop **ASBURY**, while at the quarterly meeting suggested and urged the proper way out of the difficulty, was for the society to build a church of their own in which to worship. Immediately thereafter, 1788, a log church was erected on the lot, where the Randolph Academy was erected five years later. (The Randolph Academy was later used as a hospital in the Civil War and up until the 1960's was used as a grammar school, Towers)

Pastor Thomas **BEEKS**, in 1822, pointed out the need for a larger and better church and steps were taken to purchase a lot and erect a better church in which to worship.

One of the members, Doctor James **MCCALLY**, joined his pastor in urging the building of a new church, and for one dollar he conveyed the lot lying just east of the Randolph Academy lot, to John **WEBSTER**, Samuel **HAYS**, Michael **DUNN**, Samuel **BUTTERS** and Stephen **DICKS**, by deed dated 25 May 1822 and of record in the County Clerk's office in Deed Book 15, page 288, "in trust that they shall erect and build, or shall cause to be erected and built, thereon a house or place of worship, for the use of the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States of America, according to the rules and discipline of the Church, and upon further condition, that the duly authorized ministers, and preachers, belonging to said church, shall at times, forever be allowed to preach and expound God's holy word therein."

This time, they used bricks instead of logs. It was a plain rectangular room, high enough to have a galley in which the slaves or colored members could sit and hear the gospel preached. Even at that early day some Methodists believed a colored man had a soul and ought to be free. The seed that later divided the church was being sown.

A strip of land thirty feet wide was added to the south side of this lot by deed from Edward **MCCOLLOUGH** made 27 December 1833, and recorded in Deed Book 22, page 113.

SOUVENIR

Title of a Christmas Greeting dated 1906

Submitted by Rosie **SHEETS**

I found a multi-page greeting card among some of my Grandmother, Lillie **FORINASH's** cards. The cover page has a small photo of R. Clyde **TAYLOR**, teacher. Clyde lived with my grandparents during his younger years and always addressed my grandmother as "Momma." He signed many of the post cards that he sent to my Aunt Gladys **FORINASH** as "Brother" and wrote the salutation as "Sister." Clyde moved to Ravenna, OH during WWII and would periodically visit my parents after we moved to Dayton, OH in 1945.

Along with the picture, the front cover of the card has the title "Souvenir." Inside is the date and a verse as follows:

"May pleasures past again be born
And new ones gladden Christmas morn."

What I found interesting was on the second page and reads as follows:

PUBLIC SCHOOL

District No. 2

Skin Creek Tp., Lewis Co., W. Va.

R. CLYDE TAYLOR

Teacher

Pupils

Ira **HARDMAN**
Willie **HALL**
Lindsay **STARRICK**
Frank **HALL**
Ira **EVERITT**
Sobisca **HALL**
Willie **EVERITT**
Hurney **HOWELL**
Foster **HARDMAN**
Leslie **TAYLOR**
Virgil **SMITH**
Milo **TAYLOR**
Roy **STALNAKER**
Hubert **WILSON**
Carl **STALNAKER**
Void **QUEEN**

Madge **HALL**
Versie **QUEEN**
Freda **STALNAKER**
Pearl **HALL**
Annie **STALNAKER**
Agra **QUEEN**
Ethel **STALNAKER**
Ruth **QUEEN**
Mary **STALNAKER**
Causba **QUEEN**
Reta **STALNAKER**
Ima **SHOULDERS**
Beatrice **HOWELL**
Blanche **WOODS**
Bertie **LYNCH**
Lovie **WINEMILLER**

Dale LYNCH
Charley MICK

Christina HALL
Eliza SMITH

Trustees

A. W. HALL

Joseph STARRICK

C. B. STALNAKER

The rest of the card contains a short poem entitled "A Christmas Carol" and a Bible verse

The House You Build

An elderly carpenter was ready to retire. He told his employer-contractor of his plans to leave the house-building business and live a more leisurely life with his wife enjoying his extended family. He would miss the paycheck, but he needed to retire. They could get by.

The contractor was sorry to see his good worker go and asked if he could build just one more house as a personal favor. The carpenter said yes, but in time it was easy to see that his heart was not in his work. He resorted to shoddy workmanship and used inferior materials. It was an unfortunate way to end a dedicated career.

When the carpenter finished his work the employer came to inspect the house. He handed the front-door key to the carpenter. "This is your house," he said, "my gift to you." The carpenter was shocked! What a shame! If he had only known he was building his own house, he would have done it all so differently.

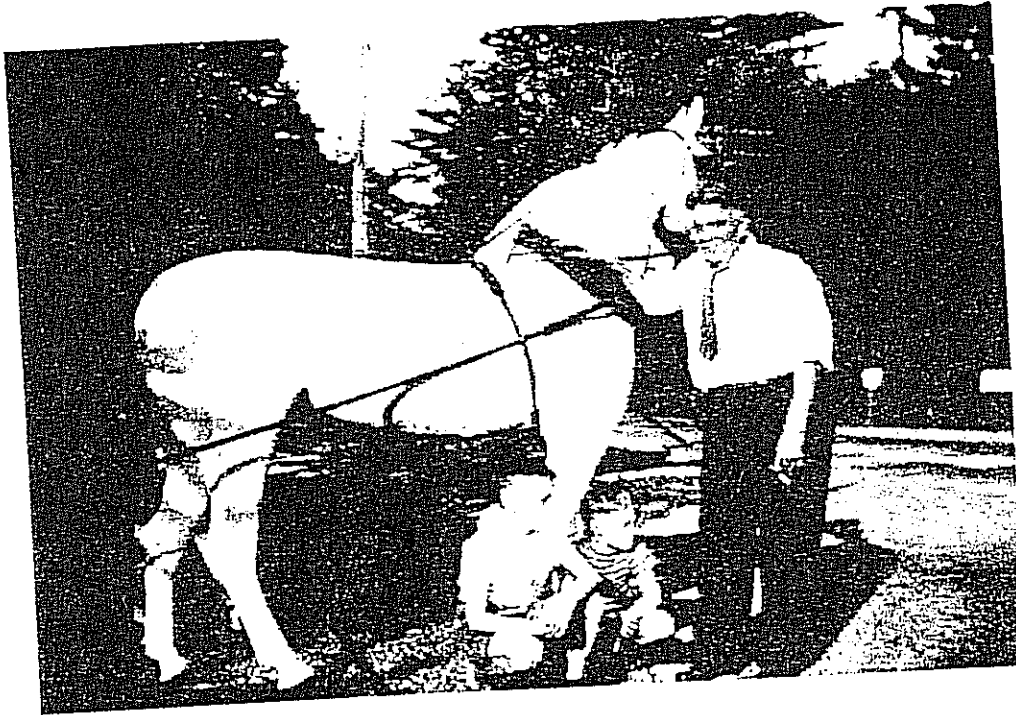
So it is with us. We build our lives, a day at a time, often putting less than our best into the building. Then with a shock we realize we have to live in the house we have built. If we could do it over, we'd do it much differently. But we cannot go back. You are the carpenter. Each day you hammer a nail, place a board, erect a wall. "Life is a do-it-yourself project," someone has said. Your attitudes and the choices you make today, build the "house" you live in tomorrow.

- Author unknown

Note: This little story hangs on the wall in our workroom at the library and serves as a reminder to all of us about the way we should live our lives.

Finding James Estel Long

by Marion REED REED



James Estel LONG (standing)

In the early-mid 40s, my mother, Esta LONG REED and I were discussing her brother, James Estel LONG. She had not heard from him for several years.

We decided that I would write to the War Department for information. We were happy to learn from them that Uncle Estel was living in Danville, PA.

I wrote to him and received a letter from his wife, Phyllis. They visited our family a few times. Mom and Dad, Robert Brooks REED Sr., communicated with them until their deaths in Danville. By then I was married, working, and living elsewhere and I didn't stay in touch with Uncle Estel and Aunt Phyllis.

After my parents passed away, I went through some papers and found a letter Uncle Estel had written from France, where he was serving with the United States Army in 1919. He wrote to his mother, Laura Jane (BRYANT or WHITMAN) LONG and his two sisters who were still living at home, my mother and Aunt Byrdie (Lillian Belle LONG HOLCOMB).

I also found copies of correspondence, dated 1912 and 1913 pertaining to his enlistment in the army and a letter from Grandmother to the War Department, seeking information about his location after joining the army.

Why did the family not communicate with him afterward? We'll never know.



Lula NIXON, Estel LONG, Esta REED
Lillian Belle (Byrdie) HOLCOMB, Rosa FULKNER,
and Grace SANSON abt. 1950

Henry Marshall LONG b. June 22, 1864 d. June, 24, 1934
m 1). Laura Jane WHITMAN (BRYANT?) b. Jan. 1, 1865

d. Nov. 10, 1933
m 2). Margaret CONRAD Oct. 21, 1921

Children of Henry and Laura LONG

1. Grover Cleveland LONG b. Aug. 24, 1885 d. June 4, 1891
2. Thomas Hendrix LONG b. Aug. 24, 1885 d. Mar. 9, 1931
3. Grace May LONG b. July 13, 1888 d. July 23, 1973
m. John SANSON
4. Gertrude Glendin LONG b. July, 13, 1888 d. Mar. 3, 1939
m. Bird PAUGH
5. Rosa Lee LONG b. Feb. 11, 1891 d. Oct. 10, 1966
m. J. Porter FULKNER April 25, 1916
6. James Estel LONG b. Oct. 30, 1893 d. Oct. 30, 1953
m. Phyllis ?
7. Lillian Belle LONG b. Aug. 1, 1899 d. Aug. 24, 1965
m. John HOLCOMB

8. Lula Bertha **LONG**
m. **NIXON**

b. Apr. 15, 1902 d. Oct. 30, 1953

9. Esta Lena **LONG**

b. May 8, 1905 d. Oct. 12, 1985

m. Robert Brooks REED Dec. 26, 1926

Correspondence about and from Major Long

Mrs. Lara Long
Cowen, West Virginia

Dear Madam,

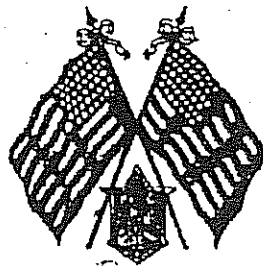
Your son, Estel Long, desires to enlist in the Army. It is necessary for you to give your consent before we can accept him for enlistment. Enclosed you will find the necessary papers for you to fill in sign where it is marked, (sign here).

Yours Very Respectfully,

Walter W. Evans,
Corporal Gen. Service Infantry

P.S. After you have signed the paper enclose it in the enclosed envelope which requires no postage, and have your post-master or some other reliable person to sign just below your name as a witness, and be sure and sign with ink.

The letter on the next page was written by Maj. James Estel **LONG** to his mother, Laura Jane **LONG** and sisters, Esta Lena **LONG** and Byrdie **LONG**. It was copied by me on May 6, 1996. I am Maj. E. Long's niece.



ON ACTIVE SERVICE WITH
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE

A.P.O. 793

DATE April 16 1919

APO 793
April 16, 1919

Dear Mother and Sisters, I just received your letter today and sure was glad to hear from you and to hear you was well and in good health.

Well this leaves me feeling fine and in the best of health but am longing for the time to come when I can get out of the army but I gess (guess) I will haft (have) to stay 6 more months yet but that aint long when you got to do it and work hard ever (every) day but I gess I can stick it out any way but never (end of page 1)

again will I hold up my hand for seven days little less seven years. that is the way I feel now but I might change my mind that is if I can't find anything to suit me back there but it will be offel (awful) cold when I get out but I wont have any bod (body) to follow me up for I am single again and intend to remain that way from now on. take it from me boy I have bin (been) in lots of places but this is the wurst of them all for all the frogs wants at what money that they can (end of page 2)

get out of you and then they say git out but I should worry say Mother what ever becam of that Mahaffey Girl I ust (used) to get about three and four letters a week from her and all at once she quit and I never hear from her sints (since) and if you see her tell her that I would like to hear from her for I get the blues so bad some time that I dont now (know) what to do and mabe (maybe) about that time I give up her letters would arrive and I now (know) that that would (end of page 3)

cheer me up.

Well I will haft to close for this time and good night

Love to all

good by

From son

Maj E. Long

Supply Co. 3a Fa

A.P.O. 793

A E F

Transcription:

Dear mother and Sisters, I just received your letter today and sure was glad to hear from you and to hear you was well and in good health.

Well this leaves me feeling fine and in the best of health but am longing for the time to come when I can get out of the army but I gess I guess I will haft (have) to stay 6 more months yet but that aint long when you goes to do it and work hard ever I every day but I gess I can stick it out any way but never again will I hold up my hand for seven days little less than seven years, that is the way I feel now but I might change my mind that is if I can't find anything to suit me back there but it will be offel I awful cold when I get out but I wont have any bod (body) to follow me up for I am single again and intend to remain that way from now on. Take it from me boy I have bin I been in lots of palces but this is the worst if them all for all the frongs wants at what money they can get out of you and then they say git out but I should worry say Mother what ever becam of that Mahaffey Girl I ust (used) to get about three and four letters a week from her and all at once she quit and I never hear fro her sints (since) and if you see her tell her that I would like to hear from her for I get the blues so bad some time that I don't now (know) what to do and mabe (maybe) about that time I give up her letters would arrive and I now (know) that would cheer me up.'

The Korean War and The Life of a "Navy Gal"

By Ruth BUSH-HIGHLAND
and
Raydine Davisson WESTFALL-TEICHEIRA

There are so many facts encompassing the story of the Korean War; it is difficult to pin down one area for research. I think I have found a way to shed a small beam of light on this War, possibly answering questions to which the reader may never have known the answer, and to bring a smile to a dark subject as you read on.

Author's note: If you would like to read very interesting, numerous topics, of the Korean War go to the website:

<http://korea50.army.mil/history/factsheets/index.shtml>

In touching on some facts of this war, one that my father, Charles Ben BUSH fought, it is the intention of this writer to enlighten the readers of the significance of this "Forgotten War", a name I cannot comprehend. How does any war garner the nickname, "The Forgotten War"? Through my research, I have found an answer to the above question.

The Korean War was the first war in which a world organization, the United Nations (UN), played a military role. The Korean War was a major challenge for the United Nations, which had come into existence only five years earlier.

The Korean War, from June 25, 1950 to July 27, 1953, was a conflict between communist North and anti-communist South Korea. This was also a proxy war of a kind between the United States and the Soviet Union. Principal combatants were North and South Korea, the United States and the People's Republic of China, although many nations sent troops under the umbrella of the United Nations.

The Korean War began with a surprise attack June 25, 1950, when eight divisions and an armored brigade (90,000 soldiers) of the North Korean People's Army (NKPA) attacked in three columns across the 38th parallel and invaded the Republic of Korea (ROK). Many of the NKPA were battle-tested, having served in the Chinese and Soviet armies in World War II. The 98,000-strong ROK Army (ROKA), its combat training incomplete, and having no tanks and only 89 howitzers, was no match for the better-equipped NKPA. Aided only

by a 500-man U.S. Korean Military Advisory Group, the ROKA was overwhelmed. Spearheaded by tanks, NKPA forces moved rapidly through the west side of the Korean peninsula and captured Seoul, South Korea's capital. The ROKA fled south across the Han River toward Pusan, a major port at the southeastern tip of the Korean peninsula.

On June 25, the U.N. Security Council denounced North Korea's actions and called for a cessation of hostilities and withdrawal of the NKPA to the 38th parallel. President Harry S. Truman directed General of the Army Douglas MacArthur, whose Far East Command (FEC) was located in Tokyo, to evacuate American dependents from Korea and send ammunition to the beleaguered ROKA. The following day, Truman sanctioned the use of American air and naval forces below the 38th parallel. The next day, as the situation worsened, the United Nations requested its members to furnish military assistance to repel the invasion. Truman then extended American air and naval actions to North Korea and authorized the use of U.S. Army troops to protect Pusan. MacArthur, however, recommended committing a U.S. Army regiment in the Seoul area. Truman agreed, and on June 30 he told MacArthur to use all forces available to him.
(<http://korea50.army.mil/history/factsheets/army.shtml>)

The US would have fought whatever the outcome, and Douglas **MACARTHUR** later told Congress "I had no connection with the UN whatsoever". US forces were eventually joined during the conflict by troops from 15 other UN members: Australia, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, France, Canada, Turkey, Thailand, Greece, the Netherlands, Ethiopia, Colombia, the Philippines, Belgium, and Luxembourg.

The Korean War ended when the UN and North Korea signed an armistice agreement. A permanent peace treaty between South Korea and North Korea has never been signed. However, United States military forces remain in South Korea to discourage a resumption of hostilities between the two parts of Korea.
(<http://www.koreanwar.net>)

In the years following World War II, however, Americans were tired of war and the U.S. government sought to diminish public interest in the war by dismissing it as a "conflict" or "police action." Whereas Americans could be mobilized for wars of national survival, U.S. leaders like Harry S. **TRUMAN** were not confident that American citizens would approve of wealth and lives being spent on a war of policy in a country few of them had even heard of.

So, when the veterans of the Korean War began returning home in the early 1950s, many U.S. citizens did not even know their country was fighting in Asia, much less that it was involved in a full-blown war with North Korea, China, and, to a lesser extent, the Soviet Union. And, because no war had been declared, organizations like the Veterans of Foreign Wars would not even grant membership to those who had fought in Korea, despite the fact that 1.75 million U.S. services members served in the Korean theater and more than 33,000 died there.

Even though the Korean War was covered in the media, in film, and in literature, it did not affect nearly as many Americans as had World War II, the conflict preceding it, and was not forced into the public consciousness like Vietnam, the war following it. As a result, the Korean War was not covered in nearly as many books, history courses, and other venues as the conflicts before or after and faded into obscurity of the greater American consciousness.

Nonetheless, "The Forgotten War" is a somewhat misleading nickname for the Korean War for a number of reasons. One is that it was never really forgotten by anyone. Those who never learned about it, never had the chance to forget, and those who fought in it certainly did not have that option (although many veterans decided to pick up with their lives after the war, as if they could have forgotten about their experiences in Korea).

Today, although the war is no longer forgotten or ignored and its veterans are receiving belated recognition for their contributions, "The Forgotten War" remains synonymous with the conflict in Korea. (<http://www.koreanwar.net>)

During World War II and the Korean War, a small island played a large role; Midway Island. Midway was claimed for the United States under the Guano Act of 1856, and became the only island in the entire Hawaiian archipelago that was not later part of the State of Hawaii.

Midway Atoll, sometimes referred to as Midway Island or the Midway Islands, is a 6.2 square kilometer atoll located in the North Pacific Ocean. Midway Atoll is one of a chain of volcanic islands, atolls, and seamounts extending from Hawaii up to the tip of the Aleutian Islands and known as the Hawaii-Emperor chain, and was formed about 28 million years ago from volcanic action.

Midway is best known as the location of the Battle of Midway, fought in World War II on June 4, 1942. The nearby United States Navy defeated a Japanese attack against the Midway Islands, marking a turning point in the war in the Pacific theatre.

Midway was a convenient refueling stop on transpacific flights. It also became an important stop for Navy ships. Around 1940, the channel was widened, and construction of a Naval Air Station was completed. Midway's importance to the U.S. was brought into focus on December 7, 1941. Six months later, on June 3, 1942, a naval battle near Midway resulted in the U.S. Navy exacting a devastating defeat of the Japanese Navy. This battle was, by some accounts, the beginning of the end of the Japanese Navy's control of the Pacific Ocean.

After many years of occupation, the Navy officially turned the island over to the Fish and Wildlife Service on May 20, 1996. Now, the island is home to hundreds of thousands of birds and other animals. The Fish and Wildlife Service now manages the atoll as Midway Atoll National Wildlife Refuge. (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Midway_Islands)

It was on this island, a Navy pilot, his pregnant wife, and baby daughter lived. Civilians were allowed to live on the island with their spouses during wartime with the understanding; there was no quick way to return "home" if one chose to leave.

The remainder of this story is about our own, long time member, Raydine Davisson **WESTFALL-TEICHEIRA**, Navy Lieutenant Commander, Retired. Raydine is the daughter of the late Raymond and Blanche **STRALEY WESTFALL** and wife of the late Joseph **TEICHEIRA**. She is the mother of Danna **TEICHEIRA** and Joseph Westfall **TEICHEIRA**.

Raydine began her Navy career as many do. She filled out a form and sent it in. She was contacted and asked to report to Richmond, Virginia for testing. The thought of travel was exciting to a small town girl. Raydine was subsequently sworn in to the Navy on the steps of the state capital building in Richmond.

She was selected in the first group of WAVES who were trained at Midshipman School on the campus of Smith College in Northampton, Massachusetts.

Raydine was stationed in New York City from January 1943 until June 1946. She was a Communications Officer at the Publication Issuing Office providing ships and shore office with confidential and secret communication materials. She was Officer-In-Charge of a sub-office in Brooklyn, New York until her release from duty in 1946. Since she was in the first class of WAVE officers, they had no billets, so she lived in Greenwich Village in private housing, "quite exciting for a gal from West Virginia!"

After the hostilities of WWII were over, Raydine was released to inactive status. She then went on to receive her Master's Degree in Speech Correction from Columbia University. She taught in the public school system in Portland, Oregon for one year. After that time, she moved to a similar job in Oakland, California.

In 1949, Raydine returned to Reserve duty and was assigned to a fighter squadron at Oakland Naval Air Station, Oakland, California. There she met a Station Keeper, Joe **TEICHEIRA**, who was a transport Squadron Training Officer.

Raydine and Joe were married and lived in Alameda, California until 1952 when Joe was assigned to a Transport Squadron base in Barbers' Point, Hawaii. In January 1953, he was transferred to Midway Island as Officer-In-Charge of a repair and maintenance section. His job was to maintain and repair squadron planes as they flew from Hawaii to bases in the South Pacific, Japan, Philippines, Hong Kong, Thailand and Taiwan. Joe had been a dive-bomber pilot during WWII. When he returned after WWII he became a Transport Pilot. Raydine and baby Danna went to Midway Island with Joe.

"We were on Hawaii for a year, then on Midway, then back to Hawaii for another year. His assignments were for one year each."

"We were in Hawaii in 1952, during the Korean War and went the first of January 1953 to Midway Island. Joe, our son, was born in 1953 on Midway Island. The doctor on Midway had told me not to try to potty train Danna, as she would revert back to needing a diaper. I didn't tell him I already had her potty trained."

"Being on Midway, there was dispensary so they were prepared to deliver babies. They didn't have many births, but there were two or three births while I was there. They didn't have a nursery, just a crib. The first time I saw him in the crib, the legs of the crib were in cans full of water to keep the ants away from the baby. Joe wasn't in his crib much anyway. A sailor always had him, carrying him around. I went home the next day after he was born."

"When I was pregnant, Joe and I would go to the movies. One night, when we were going down front to the more comfortable chairs, "belly first" down the aisle and I noticed the men watching me. Joe told me they had a lottery going on the birth of our child. On the day the baby was born, the little local radio station came on the air and announced the date, time of the newborn Joseph **TEICHEIRA**. Some sailor probably won the lottery."

"You only got the food the ships brought to you. You might get a ham or roast and that had to last a while, because you only got these things the next time a ship came. Every month Joe had to go to Japan and Hawaii and he brought fresh fruit and other things we couldn't get on the island. One time he brought watermelon and we felt so selfish and guilty, we closed the blinds so no one could see us eating the fresh watermelon."

There was no Officer's Mess so all the single military ate together. Families had houses or apartments. There was an Officer's Club, which was the only entertainment on the island. It didn't serve meals so if an Admiral, Captain or a high-ranking officer, the wives were assigned to make snacks or appetizers. The only entertainment, other than going to the movies, was bingo. "It was the only place I knew of that you could play bingo and watch mother seals feeding their babies."

"Danna and I were out walking one day and she started yelling, "doggie mommy, doggie mommy", when she saw the seal pup with the mother. The mother seal raised her head up and I went lumbering after her in my pregnant state. I was afraid what the mother seal might do."



Gooney Bird in Teixeira's Yard – 1953

"We had 50,000 goony birds (also called the Laysan Albatross), plus frigatebirds, moning birds, and fairy terns (chicks were hatched from an egg held in place by a sticky substance in the crotch of a tree. They were very curious; they would hover in front of your face. There were black sooty terns, but everyone enjoyed watching the goony birds because of the crazy things they did, but they were a hazard for the planes because they couldn't keep them off the runway".

Authors note: You can see a wonderful display of the different birds that reside on Midway Island along with other links giving information about the island itself. If you have access to the Internet go to the following website: <http://www.neseabirds.com/Midway/index.htm>

"The goony birds have to have a runway to fly. They didn't recognize land since they had been over water for long periods of time and would go scooting by as they tried to land. There was one that came in over our quarters. There was a

cement area with a clothesline. I was out there with my baby, Danna, and another baby and was reading when I heard this noise. A goony sailed in and slid, because they can't control themselves and slid under the playpen where both babies were. It pushed up the floor of the playpen and came up in the middle with a baby on each side. It had pushed the floor of the playpen up in the middle. I got them out and moved the playpen, but it couldn't fly out. It took him the rest of the day to figure out that he had to walk out and then find enough space to fly. They are very large birds with an approximate four to five foot wingspan."

"The beaches were beautiful. When we went through the sand dune you were at the waters edge and it was like a lake. There was no tide. The area where the base was situated was about a half mile of the island."

There were no original inhabitants on the island. "I think the first inhabitants were when the Pan American planes flew across to Asia, there was a lodge built there for people to stop and stay the night."

"There are beetles, water beetles, about as big as mice. One day I heard Danna saying, "Birdie mommy, birdie", and I went out in the hall and there was this huge beetle."

"We lived in barracks which had been converted to apartments. There were twenty quarters on the island of married families, so we had people we socialized with. There were quarters for the enlisted people and also houses for the higher-ranking officers."

"The squadron had a softball team and Joe was pitcher for the team. You would ride bicycles everywhere; there were no private cars. If you had to get around, you either walked or bicycled. There were jeeps and trucks for the Navy; but they weren't used by any persons other than the Navy personnel."

Authors Note: "The title of this article and the words "Navy Gal" are in no way meant as disrespect of Raydine's military rank or title. This is simply a play on words as they are part of Raydine's email address."

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Penny Straley Thomas
Frank Johnston
Richard Williams
Sandra Cowell
Rex Hutson
Evelyn Parrett
Paul & Sona Alkire
Hester & Jim McDonald
Patty Cox
Nancy McDaniel
Carol Yakupcak
Irma Curtis
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Genealogy

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QUERIES

Your queries are invited and encouraged. Members are permitted unlimited queries, depending on space available. We will try to use all you submit. You may snail mail them to HCPD, 45 Abbotts Run Road, Homer, WV 26372 or e-mail them to queries@hackerscreek.com. Be sure to tell us they are for the JOURNAL and include your regular mailing address as well as your e-mail address. Also, it would help if you capitalize the surnames for the editor.

1. I am searching for information (parents, dob, siblings, etc.) on Van E. **HORNER**, born about 1877 and died 1946 and was buried in the Masonic Cemetery, Shinnston, WV, on 26 May 1946. He m Mary Elizabeth "lizzie" **MATHENY** (b. 11 June 1876, d 1958), d/o George Washington and Adelpia **RICE MATHENY**, on 24 Mar 1897 in Mairon Co, WV. Van and Lizze had 4 children, Walter, George, Marguerite (Margaret) and Olive V. Van and Lizze are shown in the 1910 census in Marion County, Mannington District. They show up in the 1920 census in Harrison County, Clay District. Van E. **HORNER** is a brickwall for me. Any help at all would be appreciated. Thank you. David M. **CARTWRIGHT**, Jr., One Latham Street, Buckhannon, WV 26201 dcart@verizon.net.
2. Searching for information on ancestors of Mary Jane **WALKER** (b 12 June 1856 in Clarksburg, (W)V; d 11 jan 1915 in Lewis Co), wife of George Nilson **BUTCHER** (1851-1929). Robert **DESSERT**, 439 Spring Grove Drive, Tallmadge, OH 44278, e-mail: rwdessent@att.net.
3. Seeking information on Icy Ann Myrtle **SMITH** adopted daughter of Christian **SMITH** and Sarah Ann **KEITH MESSENGER**. Can anyone tell me about their daughter Icy Ann Myrtle **SMITH**? The following is what I have on two different Icy M. **SMITHs**.

Generation No. 1

SARAH ANN¹ KEITH¹ was born Abt. 1834 in Lewis Co., VA². She married (1) HENRY MANVILLE MESSENGER³ 04 Jan 1853 in Gilmer Co. VA⁴. He was born Abt. 1826 in Va.⁴. She married (2) CHRISTIAN SMITH⁵ 14 Oct 1869 in Gilmer Co., WV⁶. He was born in Pendleton Co., VA⁷.

Child of SARAH KEITH and CHRISTIAN SMITH is:

- i. ICY MYRTLE² SMITH⁸, b. Abt. 1877⁸.

The 1880 census for Gilmer County West Virginia shows Icy age 3 as the adopted daughter of the head of household, Christian SMITH and his wife Sarah A. . My question is: Was Icy the daughter of Sarah and adopted by Christian SMITH or was she not related in any form. Sarah A. had 2 children living with them from her first marriage to Henry MESSENGER, those children are defined as the head of households step-sons. Sarah was married to Christian SMITH in 1869. Could she have remarried between the time Henry MESSENGER died at Andersonville Prison in 1864 and 1869 when she married Christian SMITH? Who was this little girl named Icy Mertel SMITH?

2. An Icy M. SMITH is noted on the 1880 Harrison Co WV census. She was the daughter of Isaac R SMITH age 52 and Sarah his wife age 44. Along with children: Marg E age 21, Charlie age 19, Caroline V age 12, Cora A age 9, John E age 6, Icy M age 1. I am looking for information on this particular family. Especially info on Icy M. Who did she marry? When did she die?

3. The following is the information that I do have on my Icy M. SMITH FITZPATRICK. With the following information she fits into both of the above descriptions or none of them. She is my major brick wall. I have been unable to locate a birth date for her. I don't even know where she is buried. It has been hinted that she is buried in Hiney Cemetery in Gilmer County WV, but I have no proof of this.

Generation No. 1

1. Icy Ann Myrtle¹ SMITH was born Abt. 1877 in Gilmer Co., WV^{1,1}, and died 01 Jun 1908 in Baldwin, Gilmer Co., WV^{2,3}. She married William Chloe FITZPATRICK 09 Mar 1893 in Gilmer Co., WV^{4,5,6}, son of Joseph FITZPATRICK and Martha Wiant. He was born 30 Apr 1873 in Gilmer Co., WV^{7,8,9,10}, and died 20 Jun 1948 in Akron, Summit Co., OH.

More About William FITZPATRICK and Icy SMITH:
Marriage: 09 Mar 1893, Gilmer Co., WV^{11,12,13}

Children of Icy **SMITH** and William **FITZPATRICK** are:

- + 2 i. Raymond William² **FITZPATRICK**, born 21 Feb 1894 in West Virginia; died 19 Feb 1934 in Akron, Summit Co., OH.
- + 3 ii. Martha Pearl **FITZPATRICK**, born 22 Dec 1895 in Leading Creek, Gilmer Co., WV; died 24 May 1974 in Akron, Summit Co., OH. She married Charles Alphonse **WERY** 28 May 1915 in Upshur County West Virginia.
- + 4 iii. Ralph Joseph **FITZPATRICK**, born 09 Aug 1899 in Upshur Co., WV; died 1958 in Toledo, Lucas Co., OH.
- 5 iv. Harry Alfred **FITZPATRICK**, born 18 Feb 1901 in Gilmer Co., WV^{14,15}; died 18 Jul 1970 in Toledo, Lucas Co., OH¹⁶. He married Christine.
- 6 v. Belle **FITZPATRICK**, born 29 Sep 1904 in Gilmer Co., WV¹⁷.
- 7 vi. Alva Hale **FITZPATRICK**, born 06 Jan 1908 in West Virginia¹⁸; died 30 Apr 1973 in Toledo, Lucas Co., OH¹⁹. He married Marie.

Any additional information would be greatly appreciated to find the parents of this Icy Myrtle **SMITH FITZPATRICK**. Thanks. I can be reached by snail mail at : Carol A. **YAKUPCAK**, 11599 Hccver Ave, Uniontown OH 44685. My email address is: Teacross@aol.com

- 4. **ALEXANDER, SARAH** (dob 1791) -Sarah lived in Barbour County with her family in 1850 and is listed in the census of that year. Her husband Samuel is not listed at that time and is believed to have been deceased. I am trying to find out what happened to the family after 1850. The family is listed as living close to John N. **JOHNSON**, Sr. who lived on Sand Run in Upshur County. Both Royland (dob abt. 1824) and William (dob abt. 1817) are listed as carpenters. Samuel (dob abt. 1830) was listed as a farmer. Other children are Jane (dob abt. 1813) , Elizabeth (dob abt. 1815) and Mary Susan **ALEXANDER** (dob abt. 1819). Daughter Margaret (dob Oct. 5, 1814) was married to John N. **JOHNSON** Sr. Dr. L. Neil **JOHNSON**, 1271 Emerald Creek Dr., Broadview Heights, Ohio 44147, ph. 440-838-1115, e-mail: 00ni27@ameritech.net
- 5. Does anyone know anything about Prudence **POWERS HAGLE** who married Isaac? Patricia **GILLESPIE**, pattig@texas.net
- 6. Seek information on descendants of two of the eight children of my g.g. grandparents, Noah and Mary Jane (**PLANT**) **WINEMILLER**, who lived for a time in Upshur County and then moved to what is now Hersman Run, Lewis County, ca 1870.

(A) Hester E. **WINEMILLER**, b. 1856 in Upshur Co, (W)V. She married (1) George R. Taylor. She married (2) John William **BENNETT**,

married 2-Sep-1883 in Lewis Co, WV, b. ca 1854, (son of Salem **BENNETT** and Sarah A. **BENNETT**). Children: Eva **TAYLOR**, b. 6-Mar-1881 in Lewis Co, WV. She married _____ **SHELL**; Roy Scyler **BENNETT**, b. 26-Sep-1884 in Weston, Lewis Co, WV; Lillie J. **BENNETT**, b. 2-Mar-1888 in Lewis Co, WV. She married (1) _____ **GAINOR**. She married (2) Frank **MCCRAY**, married 7 Dec 1903 in Upshur Co, WV, b. ca 1881 in Gilmer Co, WV. And, Roy Ralph **BENNETT**, b. 28 Sep 1893 in Weston, Lewis Co, WV.

Mary Ellen "Mollie" **WINEMILLER**, b. 9-Oct-1850 in Lewis Co, (W)V. She married (1) Joseph **PETERSON**, married 20-Feb-1872 in Upshur Co, WV, b. CA 1849, (son of John P. **PETERSON** and Nancy **ALKIRE**) d. 20-Sep-1876 in Lewis Co, WV, buried: in Peterson Cem, Life's Run, Lewis Co, WV. She married (2) William Lonzo **NEWTON**, married 1-Nov-1877 in Lewis Co, WV, b. 4-May-1856 in Lewis Co, (W)V, (son of George W. **NEWTON** and Lydia **DUNCAN**) d. 23-Jan-1928 in Los Angeles, CA. Mary died 1-Oct-1922 in Los Angeles, CA. Children: (1) Floyd Lee **NEWTON**, b. 4 Nov 1883 in Lewis Co, WV, d. 3 Mar 1956. (2) Lena May "Lummie" **NEWTON**, b. 4-Jun-1878 in Lewis Co, WV. She married Emmett **FIDLER**, married 4-Nov-1894 in Gilmer Co, WV, b. 2-Nov-1872 in Lewis Co, WV, (son of William Levi **FIDLER** and Laverna B. **LOUGH**) d. 3-Mar-1938 in Randolph Co, IN. Lena died 21-Nov-1907 in Henry Co, IN. Lummie's children: Everett, William Lloyd who m. Cora Mae _____, Resa Muriel who m. _____ **MACHINSKY**, and Iza Blanche who m David Elija **MALLOY**. (3) Charles E. **NEWTON**, b 25 Apr 1881 in Lewis Co, WV.

I have a picture of Mollie that I would like to share with her descendants. Believe that one of her descendants married into the **PITTMAN** family after the family moved to Indiana.

7. Searching for the parents of George P. **SMITH** born ca. 1802, married Margaret **LIFE** on 1 Dec. 1830 in Lewis Co., VA, she was the d/o John and Barbara **WIMER LIFE**. The George P. **SMITH** family is found in the 1830 Lewis Co. Census, 1840 & 1850 Jackson Co. Census. A deed dated April 25, 1856 puts the family in Roane County by this date. Their children are: James married Nancy **WRIGHT**; John J. married Elizabeth **TANNER**; Mary Ann married John **WAGGONER**; Sarah Jane married Timothy **MCCUNE**; Barbara E. married John W. **BOWERS**; Margaret married Daniel **STALLMAN**; Caroline married Jonathan **MASON**; George W. married Louisa **WRIGHT**. There seems to have been a large number of people from Lewis Co. who moved to Roane in the 1830-1840 time

period—What was the reason for this move? Lois **WAGONER CURRY**,
350 Know Drive, Vincent, OH 45784

8. Who were the parents of Samuel M. **WHITE** who married Rebecca J. **STOUT** in 1816 in Harrison County. They lived at Gee Lick Run before moving to Meigs Co., Ohio ca 1823. Reply to Larry **SKELTON**, lskelton@kgs.ku.edu
9. Edward **FLEMING/FLEMMING** (b. abt 1810 VA/WV) married Indiana **CARROLL/CARRELL** (b. abt 1814 VA/WV) in Harrison Co. WV/VA in Nov. 1835. Indiana **CARROLL/CARRELL** is the daughter of William **CARROLL/CARRELL** and Lucinda **MOTT**. Edward and Indiana **FLEMING/FLEMMING** move to Ohio (Fayette, Fairfield and Madison counties) and have the following children: 1. Lucinda m. **WALTERS** 2. James Patrick (Patrick James) m. (1) Rosetta **SHAVER/SHAVERS/SHAFFER** (2) Alice Jane **ROBINETTE** 3. John William m. Mary **MUMAUGH** 4. Matilda Anna (Anna Matilda) m. Levi **WALLS** 5. Martha S. Looking for information about this family, especially interested in finding out which **FLEMING/FLEMMING** family Edward belongs to. Contact Kathleen **FUTEY** 108 Woodland Trace Cortland Ohio 44410
10. Searching for Elizabeth **FLYNCHBOUGH** or Elizabeth **DOOMS** descendants. She was born about 1800, married Solomon **REESE** in Augusta Co, Va. Family names include **DEBARR**, **ESKEW**, **WESTFALL**. Sue **NEFF** at sueneff@comcast.net
11. Need information on Elizabeth **MACGILL**, born about 1763, married Elijah **ROLLINS**, Sr., had 11 children, probably from Maryland or Massachusetts. sueneff@comcast.net
12. Looking for parents of Laban **CUNNINGHAM** (abt 1828-1901?), b. Pendleton Co. (W)VA / Highland Co., VA. ; Married 4 Jun 1848 in Pendleton Co., Amanda Melvina **BENNETT**. ; She appears in many **BENNETT** databases, but have not found anything else on Laban. ; They were in Pendleton Co. for 1850 census; in Lewis Co. in 1860 and 1870; and in Pocahontas Co. in 1880. Curious about why they came to Lewis Co. ; Laban is listed as "laborer"—perhaps working on the Weston hospital building? Did they have **BENNETT** or **CUNNINGHAM** relatives in Lewis County? Who were Laban's parents? Mary Ann **WAMSLEY**, 2725 Fort Scott Drive, Arlington, VA 22202 MAWamsley@aol.com
13. Looking for help on identifying whereabouts, data and insight into the following family of Patrick **BURNSIDE(s)**. Patrick was first married to a Charlotte. In 1807-1808 Patrick separated from Joannah his second wife. In 1815-1816, Patrick had removed to Ohio. Patrick apparently lived on

Freeman's Creek and had possibly two tracts of land which he sold about 1817-1819. He went to Ohio where he "died intestate in possession of a valuable personal estate." Paul PETTIT cpettit@telis.net 951-928-0830 28790 Ellis Ave, Romoland, CA 92585-9707

14. Is there anyone who has correspondence in their possession between Smith **HOOD** (1861-1951) and Lily Smith **CORATHERS**? I believe that these two corresponded with each others in the 1920's and their letters may contain clues as to how they concluded that Letitia **SMITH** (c. 1803 - 1887)--who was the wife of John **HOOD** (1799-1843)--was related to the Smith family of Tyler and Doddridge Counties. I want no originals, just photocopies or transcripts. John J. **HOOD**, PO Box 248, McDonald, TN 37353 e-mail: thetnhoods@cs.com
15. Ellen / Eleanor **VANMETER** was born about 1742, the daughter of Jacob **VANMETER** & Letitia **STROUD**. She married Jacob **CLYNE**, and the families moved from VA to Greene County, PA by 1770. Later, Jacob **VANMETER** moved to Hardin County, KY, but his daughter Ellen/Eleanor **CLYNE** remained in PA. What proof exists (i.e., primary sources) that Ellen/Eleanor was really a daughter of Jacob **VANMETER**? Jacob **VANMETER'S** will in Hardin County, KY does not mention a daughter with this name. John J. **HOOD**, PO Box 248, McDonald, TN 37353 e-mail: thetnhoods@cs.com
16. Need to fill in another gap in my research. Can anyone help me with information on my Great Uncle? His name was Harrison **RIFFLE** (born 1895 died ??). He was the brother of Christina (Carbol Van) **DONALDSON RIFFLE**, Alice **RIFFLE**, John **GASTON**, and James **RIFFLE**. The last known residence was to have been the Baltimore Maryland area. Kelli **MERK**, P.O. Box 150376, Arlington, TX 76015 or Email: faxit@sbcglobal.net
17. Does anyone know of where I can locate children/grandchildren of John Marion **GASTON** (born January 13, 1889, died July 25, 1955)? His 2nd wife was Stacy Flo **PETERS GASTON BOSTIC** (born August 15, 1912 died April 27, 1984) at the time of her death. Great Uncle John mainly lived in the Buchanan area. I do know at least some of the names of Uncle John's children. They were Jean, Naomi, Frank, and Peter. There are two other sons and possibly one other daughter from his first marriage to Carrie. Any help is appreciated. Kelli **MERK**, P.O. Box 150376, Arlington, TX 76015 or Email: faxit@sbcglobal.net

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